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Education (421-444); Chapter VII, Scientific Exposition of Roman Education (445-509).

The purpose of the book (vi) is to

render accessible to the student with limited time and limited library facilities, the ideas of the Greeks and Romans concerning education, and such descriptions of their educational systems as are given in their own literature. . . . each group of sources is accompanied by a brief introductory sketch indicating the general setting of the period to which it belongs, and the main principles of interpretation to be followed.

Most of the book consists of quotations, "from such translations as are most readily accessible in complete form". Jowett's renderings of Thucydides, Aristotle, and Plato are used; "most other passages <are> from the Bohn Library editions". There are selections from Plutarch's *Lycurgus*, Pericles's Funeral Oration, Plato's *Protagoras*, Xenophon's *Oeconomicus*, Aristophanes's *Clouds*, Plato's *Republic* and *Laws*, Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, Aristotle's *Politics*, Plutarch's *Moralia*, Cicero's *De Oratore*, Horace's *Satires* and *Epistles*, Martial, Seneca's *Epistles*, Suetonius's *De Grammaticis* and *De Rhetoribus*, Plautus's *Bacchides*, Tacitus's *Dialogus*, Quintilian (nearly 60 pages), etc.

For an interesting discussion of Quintilian see a paper by Professor Charles E. Bennett, of Cornell University, entitled, *An Ancient Schoolmaster's Message to Present Day Teachers*, *The Classical Journal* 4.149-164. C. K.

Die Rückläufige Ableitung im Lateinischen. By Franz Brender. Lausanne (1920). Pp. 83.

For several years past the College Entrance Examination Board has included in its Latin papers simple questions on etymology. The answers, as far as the candidates have cared to answer at all, have shown that the Schools still cling to the mechanical theory of derivation, according to which the Romans, when in need of a derivative, chose a suffix from their store and glued or welded or otherwise fastened it to the stem in hand. While such views of grammar obtain, the study will remain unprofitable and unpopular.

The pamphlet before us will do a great deal toward giving its readers a just conception of the process of derivation, for it deals with those derivatives in regard to which the mechanical theory most conspicuously breaks down. Lucilius's *gubernum*, 'helm', is clearly a derivative of *gubernare*, which is an early loan from Greek κυβερνᾶν; but it contains no suffix. Such words compel one to recognize derivation as an analogical process; beside the verb *regnare* there is a familiar noun *regnum*, and so the verb *gubernare* suggests a noun *gubernum*. Cause and result are conveniently stated together in the formula, *regnare : regnum :: gubernare : gubernum*.

Dr. Brender, in this Basle dissertation, has gathered a large number of similar Latin derivatives. We shall notice only a few. That the feminine word for 'betrothed' was *sponsa*, 'promised', is in no way surprising; for a Roman *sponsa* was legally a piece of property for whose transfer from one owner to another a contract had been made. But *sponsus*, 'betrothed man', seems

to imply modern conditions, in which it is the woman who is more likely to establish her claim to the man, if the matter comes before a court. The explanation is that *sponsus* is a 'retrograde' derivative of *sponsa*; *amica : amicus :: sponsa : sponsus*.

Could any phrase be more absurd than *decem vir*? But of course there never was such a phrase. *Decem viri* came to be felt as a single word, and then gave rise to a derivative; *vir : vir :: decemviri : decemvir*. Just so *septentriones* is the source of the illogical *septentrio*. On the other hand *triumvir*, 'member of a board of three', led to *triumviri*, which ought to mean 'several members of a board of three', but which usually means 'a board of three'.

Intercus, 'dropsy', has rather a complicated history. Its source is to be found in such phrases as *aquam intercutem habere*, in which the prepositional phrase came to be felt as an adjective in agreement with *aquam*. Hence came the nominative adjective *intercus*, after the model, *hebelem : hebes*; and finally the phrase *aqua intercus* was abbreviated.

The source of *vinolentus* is the phrase *vinum olens*, pronounced with elision. Regular comparison gave *vinolentior* and *vinolentissimus*, and then a 'retrograde' derivative was formed, the formula for which may be written *vastior vastissimus : vastus :: vinolentior vinolentissimus : vinolentus*.

Most of the etymologies in the book have been previously published. Dr. Brender's service is in collecting and classifying them, and in giving a clear account of the process involved.

EDGEWATER, N. J.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

A Short Grammar of Attic Greek. By Rev. Francis M. Connell, S. J. Boston: Allyn and Bacon (1919), Pp. VII + 196. \$1.40.

What useful end this book will serve it is difficult to discover. It is "designed for those who wish to study the essentials of Greek grammar with a view to the intelligent reading of Greek prose". If by "study" the author means 'review', there is a chance that some beginners may find the book a serviceable compendium of Attic prose usage, although Bevier's Brief Greek Syntax is decidedly superior. If, however, the book is intended as an *introduction* to the study of Greek (there are sixteen brief exercises for practice), its author might have spared himself the labor of composition and his reviewers the task of perusal.

Lack of originality one may condone, but not ambiguity or omission of important details. Both these faults impair the usefulness of this Grammar, and both no doubt may be ascribed to the author's insistence upon brevity of statement. Particularly unsatisfactory are the sections on accent (page 6), prepositions (102), the uses of the subjunctive (144), conditional sentence (149 f.), indirect discourse (158 ff.), and the verbal adjective (169).

Actual errors are fortunately few and mostly inconsequential. But what shall one say of the designation

"ablative dative", by which is meant "those uses supplied originally by the old Greek ablative" (page 112; see also page 115)? It has the merit at least of originality, and is in fact the one original contribution contained in this short grammar of Attic prose.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. JAMES TURNER ALLEN.

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

- American Historical Review—July, German Historical Publications [contains notice, on pages 641–642, of Ettore Ciccotti, Griechische Geschichte, and L. M. Hartmann and J. Kromayer, Römische Geschichte, parts of a work entitled Weltgeschichte; and, on pages 642–643, of Eduard Meyer, Caesars Monarchie und das Prinzipat des Pompejus: Innere Geschichte Roms von 66 bis 44 v. Chr.]; Oct., Richard Orlando Jolliffe, Phases of Corruption in Roman Administration in the Last Half-Century of the Roman Republic (F. F. Abbott).
- Athenaeum—Oct. 1, (W. C. Sommers, The Silver Age of Latin Literature from Tiberius to Trajan) ["covers the old ground very thoroughly"].—Oct. 22, Ulysses, F. Bateson [poem].
- Burlington Magazine—Oct. 15, Ancient Art [comment on an exhibition held at Leicester Gallery, mainly of ceramics and sculpture].
- Cornell Law Quarterly—May, The Revival of Roman Law, Charles S. Lobinier.
- Educational Review—May, A Neglected Tool in the Culture of the Classics, Shelton Bissel.
- English Historical Review—July, E. Cavaignac, Histoire de l'Antiquité. I. Javan (H. R. Hall); E. Pais and E. Ciaceri, Ricerche sulla Storia e sul Diritto Romano. Volume 1 (H. S. Jones); B. Krusch and W. Levinson, Passiones Vitaeque Sanctorum Aevi Merovingici (E. W. Brooks) [a new instalment of Monumenta Germaniae Historica]; R. O. Jolliffe, Phases of Corruption in Roman Administration in the Last Half-Century of the Roman Republic (W. W. F.); D. McFayden, The History of the Title Imperator under the Roman Empire (H. S. J.); F. Holland, Seneca (H. E. B.); I. Bywater, Four Centuries of Greek Learning in England (M. R. J.).
- Fortnightly Review—Nov., The Death of Pan, G. Dearmer [poem].
- Freeman—Oct. 13, In the Classical Cemetery. II. Mrs. Grundy of Athens, A. Harvey [discusses Euripides's ideas of woman in respect to war]; Oct. 23, In the Classical Cemetery. III. A Victim of Marriage, A. Harvey [comment on Phaedra in the Hippolytus].
- History (English)—Oct., Some Recent Books on Roman History, N. H. Baynes [short reviews of seven recent publications in the field of classical history].
- Internationale Monatschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst, und Technik—Nov., 1919, Philipp II. und Alexander Grosse, E. Karnemann.
- Journal (of the New York State Teachers Association)—March, Latin in the Junior High School, L. Antoinette Johnson [an outline of the work in Latin attempted in the Milne High School, Albany, New York].
- Journal des Savants—July–Aug., L'Amphithéâtre de Lugdunum, P. Fabia [archaeological]; Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres [notes on classical activities].
- Journal of Educational Psychology—Jan., The Translation Method of Teaching Latin, W. H. Fletcher [an account of a method of teaching Latin which is based on the same procedure as that employed in teaching first grade pupils to read English. The emphasis is placed on the recognition of words in their relations as used to express ideas. Reading, dialogue and dramatization are stressed, and only such grammatical constructions are noted as are essential to the comprehension of the meaning].
- Mercury (London)—Oct., The Epical Environment, F. Burrows [explains why the epic poet writes in the form he does and why in so many literatures epic comes first]; Ecloga Virgiliana, J. D. C. Pellow [poem].
- New Republic—Oct. 13, G. C. Fiske, Lucilius and Horace ["scholarly and intelligent"].
- New Statesman—(E. J. Urwick, The Message of Plato) [maintains that the Republic is largely derived from oriental sources and that Socrates and Plato were prophets and mystics rather than intellectual philosophers].
- Nineteenth Century—Nov., Beyond the Might of Rome, B. W. Henderson [story of Trajan and the East].
- North American Review—Sept., The Case for the Humanist, Percy H. Houston [a reply to the criticisms of Dr. Eliot and Dr. Flexner concerning humanistic studies. The paper also criticizes the conventionalized curriculum and the formal methods of instructing in the Colleges and the Universities, and presents a constructive program].
- Nuova Antologia—Sept. 1, I Poemetti Latini del Pascoli; La "Loeb Classical Library" [comment on this series].
- Revue des Deux Mondes—Sept. 1, Les Villes d'Or, II. La Résurrection de Carthage, L. Bertrand [archaeological discussion of Franco-Roman Africa].
- Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France—April–June, D'après Sapho. Variations sur un Thème Éternel, J. Geraud [comment on imitations of Sappho].
- Revue Universitaire—March, Version Latine et Version Allemande, Émile Renauld [compares the relative merits as a School exercise of translation into Latin and into German; 'for French pupils the substitution of German for Latin is inadmissible, because a knowledge of Latin is essential for the full understanding of French'].
- Rivista Italiana di Sociologia—July, 1919, Politica e Religione nell' Impero Romano, G. Costa.
- School (Toronto, Canada)—March–April, Latin in the Schools of Ontario, J. O. Carlisle and D. E. Hamilton.
- School and Society—March, Educational Ideals of To-Day, Lewis R. Harley [an elaboration of the article entitled Humanistic Tendencies of To-Day, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13, 142–143].
- Spectator—Oct. 16, From the Greek Anthology, C. T. Campion [poetical translations of three poems of Meleager].—Oct. 30, The Tragedians [discussion and comment on the art of the Greek writers of tragedy].
- Weekly Review—Nov. 10, Dynamic Symmetry and Greek Vases, J. F. Mather = (J. Hambidge, Dynamic Symmetry: The Greek Vase).

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WILLIAM STUART MESSER.

AENEID VI IN THE 'MOVIES'

Those who believe in the use of the 'Movies' as a form of propaganda for the Classics (see the article by Professor Hadzsits in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 14, 70–71) will be interested in an account of the representation of Aeneid VI in the 'Movies'. For this I am indebted to a letter sent to me by Miss M. Louise Printup, of Atlanta, Georgia. She writes as follows: